## NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Boston or 30th ult. She left Liverpool on the 17th ultimo.

The commercial news by this arrival is not very favorable. The cotton market continued dull and depressed, and on some descriptions there had been a slight decline. There was no prospect of improvement. The corn markets were also dull, and prices receding. The weather continued favorable for the growing crops, and consequently there was no speculation in the market. The reports from the manufacturing districts represent that trade therein continues gloomy and discouraging. Money contined abundant.

The annexed letter of our London Correspondent gives a general view of the political news.

LONDON, JUNE 15, 1848. No new political revolution has occurred during the past week. France still calls herself a republic, and Venice is determined to establish one; but all the other European nations appear to be satisfied with kings, reigning in the fear of the people, and anxious to obtain their esteem and retain their confidence. Chartism is down into the lowest depths; the Whitmonday demonstration was a most complete failure, and I, among other wiseacres, who inferred danger because there was mystery, am now enlightened by the knowledge that nothing was previously discovered, simply because there was no-thing to discover. There has not been even the blance of disorder either in London or elsewhere during the week. Several of the leaders of previous disturbances are now in Newgate, and the law will take its proper course with them, that course not being, in my opinion, the most lenient interpretation of its enactments, but a sufficiently severe one to be a warning to all future preachers up of violence and misrule. Reform appears to be going on steadily and firmly; at least meetings to petition the House of Commons for the reforms advocated by Mr. Hums have been held, or are now separate and independent Governments, federally being held, in most of the principal towns in Great Britain. His motion comes on next Tuesday.

Parliament has not been in session during the week. The last business before the House of Commons was the navigation laws, the bill for the abrogation of which passed into committee on Friday last by a vote of 294 against 177. It is thought, however, that the House of Lords will reject it, and this is argued from the fact that nearly every member of the House of Commons, who is any how connected with the upper House, voted against it. There is no additional rumor about a change in the Administration, but there is a very general opinion that Lord JOHN RUSSELL will not long keep the reins of Government; a feeling prevails that he does not

France, or rather Paris, has again been, and is now, for aught we know to the contrary, the scene of another political émeute. Prince Louis BONAPARTE has been returned as one of the members of the National Convention, to supply vacancies arising from former double returns. Considerable commotion ensued in various parts of Paris among his partisans. Cries of Vive Napoleon! Vive Bonaparte! Vive P Empereur! and A bas le Republique! were heard. Large crowds gathered; the shouts became louder eration will not terminate successfully. It appears and more general. The business grew so serious that M. LAMARTINE proposed a decree in the National Assembly stating that the admission of the three members of the Bonaparte family, who had sian and Swedish Cabinets that unless Jutland and taken their seats in the National Assembly, was a departure from the law, personal to them, and not to be regarded as applicable to Louis Napoleon; that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte had twice come forward as a pretender, and that his pretensions might compromise the republic; and, further, that until such time as the National Assembly should decide otherwise. This decree would not only have prevented Priace Louis Napoleon from taking his seat, but would have kept him out of France. This discussion produced much confusion in the Con-Several members defended their "absent tion had been the spontaneous act of the people. The members of the Bonaparte family in the Assembly spoke with much feeling, dignity, and propriety. The debate terminated by the admission of "Citizen Louis Napoleon Bonaparte" to his seat by a very large majority; M. Thiers, among others of his pariy, voting against the Administra-tion upon the occasion. He had voted on the side of Ministers on the preceding day, on a vote of con-fidence, which had been carried by 569 against 112. The commerce of France appears to be in a de

1847. During January and February was 3,824,000f. During March, April, and May...6,889,400

plorable state. The duties paid in Havre-

10,513,400 7,517,600

Thus the total deficit is 2,995,800 francs, but it ports show, it is said, a similar result,

Spain furnishes nothing new beyond rumors Carlist risings in favor of the Count DE MONTE-MOLIN. It is generally believed that the Spanish Ambassador in London has received his passports. and that all diplomatic relations between the two to be expected, and is scarcely to be regretted. It will be quite as well for England to take this occasion of shaking off the dust of the Peninsula from her feet, let Spain manage her own concerns and contentions, and arrange her distracted affairs as best she may. The quadruple alliance entitled best she may are not be case we are not be a peated; in twenty-four hours he returned to London, and is a complete stranger to all that has been done in his name. He decidedly refused several candidateships. New elections took place. On the evening before the day on which they took place I did not know of my cousin being proposed. If I had known it I confess I should have voted for him. This elec-England to offer counsel to Spain; Spain's denial Admitting all this to be the case, we are not keenof that right virtually dissolves the alliance. The sighted enough to see why England need be trouargument which justifies our interference involves bled about it, or soil her fingers or lose her temper of our right to interfere. We shall certainly be alliances and fight out her own quarrels. British losers in a debtor and creditor point of view, but trade and commerce would undoubtedly suffer by losers in a debtor and creditor point of view, but probably we never had a very good chance of being any thing but losers. Until truth, honor, and consistency return to the Spanish counsels, we can very well submit to the absence of an envoy at the

posed, without being profitable to the nation which considerable sensation.
imposed it. The pretext of that domination was . In the literary world the principal new book is

arisen at the same time, and proved himself a soldier worthy to command, and a king worthy to hold the chief place among freemen. The same victory which has (we sincerely hope and trust) achieved Italian independence, has at the same time established an Italian monarchy. The dissolution of the Austrian empire north of the Alps may be a subject of regret to old-fashioned politicians who prate about the balance of power and other worn-out technicalities, but there is only one general.

June 16.—Quietness reigns, so far as we know here, and it is duty to proclaim a republic; but the republic they wished was a republic of order. M. Lamartine pronounced this word with emphasis. At this moment was most doubted in the resumed his countenance was more downcast than before, and just then were rumors that most had been fired, and that an officer of the national guard.

The foreign news of the morning is unimportant. Italian regeneration.

There are accounts from Naples, via Leghorn, that the former city is in a state of insurrection, that the insurgents are pouring in from all the provinces, and that the King is in the hands of the people. All this requires confirmation, but it is not improbable. The Pope has really interfered personally in the affairs of Italy; an envoy (M. Morichini) has been dispatched by Pius IX. to mediate is feverish, and a change of Ministers and a remobetween Sardinia and Austria. M. Morichini ar- val of the Constituent Assembly from that city to rived at Milan on the 4th instant, and almost im-

mediately departed for Inspruck.

Placenza, Parma, Guastella, Modena, and Reggio have declared their adhesion to Piedmont, and the cause of Charles Albert and Italian freedom. The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies at Turin declares that Italy will act alone in her own cause, but lished provisional governments independent of Nathankfully acknowledges the solemn declarations of ples. The Spanish Minister in Lendon has been friendship made by the French republic. A con-stituent assembly, chosen by universal suffrage, is about to be held to form a constitution for the future government of the country. This looks well upon paper, but the mass of the Italian people must be very different from what we suppose them to be if they possess that sound discretion which ought to be exercised in the choice of law and constitution makers.

The people of Venice appear to adhere to the idea of re-establishing "THE REPUBLIC." Lombardy was united to Piedmont by

roclamation at Milan on the 4th instant. There is nothing of importance from Austria, excepting that the Emperor is said to be about to leave Inspruck for Pesth, in Hungary, and that he has declared his willingness that Bohemia, Hun-siters, though aware of their presence, had been ununited with Austria. This, if true, is giving up the whole question, and more thoroughly breaking up the empire than was looked for or expected. The Provisional Government of Bohemia is going on well. Count THUN, the Governor, has assumed all the responsibility of the movement, and holds himself personally accountable for all the proceedings of the Provisional Government.

There is nothing new but rumors not worth quoting from Frankfort. Prussia is yet heaving with political disquietude. The cause is not very evident i nor do we profess to understand the politics of either King or people. The former appears not to be very regardful of his promises to the latter, and the latter, in consequence, have no confidence in the former. This is a game which cannot be long played with security by either party.

I was misled by the public journals of France, In my former announcement that M. TRACY had been appointed Minister from France to the United States. It now appears that your old friend and neighbor, Major Tell Poussin, is to hold that hon-

orable position—at least, it is so announced.

It is much to be feared that the mediation of Great Britain between Denmark and the German Coafedthat the evacuation of Jutland by Gen. WRANGEL, in May last, was not in consequence of this mediation, but was the result of a declaration of the Rus-Schleswig were evacuated, and the contribution attempted to be levied there withdrawn, Prussia would be met with a general and immediate declaration of war. The mediation, which had been accepted both at Berlin and at Frankfort, has been rejected at Copenhagen, no doubt with the full knowledge and approbation of Denmark's Scandinavian neighbors. And again: Denmark has proposed terms of adjustment to Prussia, which the latter has rejected. So that there are all the materials for a war upon a tolerably large scale fast getting into operation. The Grand Duke Constanting of Russia and Prince OSCAR of Sweden have arrived at the Danish Court, vention. Several members defended their "absent and have been received with enthusiasm. A large friend," bearing testimony to his patriotism and dis-Swedish army has been assembled, and every prepfriend, bearing tesumony to his parties unwilling interestedness, declaring that he had been unwilling aration made for a vigorous campaign. Denmark lant navy and army, and powerful alliances. Germany is torn and divided by a feverish paroxysm of a very debilitating tendency and uncertain termina-tion. The Government has nowhere the confidence of the people, and we know not where she looks for alliances. It was a great oversight in Prussia to rush headlong into this business as she did. If she persevere, the odds are now greatly in favor of Denmark. Peace is of great importance to Prussia, but she will not seek it at present. The whole of Germany seems full of the war spirit, and even the sober constitution-mongers at Frankfort have rejected, by a vote of 275 against 200, a proposition to give their sanction to a treaty of peace with Denmark. There is some apprehension entertained that the Emperor of Russia has collected his army of 230,000 men of the finest troops in Europe, on will be observed that previous to the revolution the the Nieman and in Poland, with an intention of increase was 663,600, so that there has been a falling off since the revolution of 3,659,400 francs, or about fifty-six per cent. All the other commercial and the other Austrian territories on the Danube. There is nothing about the policy and temper of the Russian Cabinet, which have hitherto been moderate and pacific, to justify this fear. Probably the Emperor is only waiting the progress of events, prepared for any emergency, and equally uncertain with the rest of the world what that emergency may countries are for the present suspended. This was prove. Certainly the confederation, perhaps consolidation, of two such powerful nations upon his

dissolution of our engagements upon the denial in the meles. Let continental Europe form her own Court of Madrid, and dispense with the presence of a Spanish Minister in London.

Portugal may yet be found in the map of Europe; but she appears scarcely to hold a place in the little and the proper than t

dred years ground under a German yoke; a yoke they have massacred the British troops there. Alwhich has galled the nation on which it was imthough this requires confirmation, it has occasioned

M. Ficcon, Minister of Commerce, objected that the ques-

founded on the superannuated claim of the Em- Mr. Berrron's curious volume entitled "Junius On the 12th a scene of great interest and excite peror as successor of the Casars. Napoleon ex- Elucidated," in which he makes out a very strong red in the National Assembly. The order of the day was a peror as successor of the Cæsars. Napoleon exposed that absurd pretension, and abolished it with the title. Its revival was one of the gross fooleries and anachronisms of 1815. But the only people who could effectually and rightfully destroy the imperial pretension were the Italians themselves, and they have done so. They have resuscitated their country. It is fortunate that it is not the Italian people that have risen alone, for they might not have known how to consolidate their empire and their freedom; but an Italian monarch has

out technicalities, but there is only one general and generous feeling of joy among all men about Several of the indiscreet friends of Louis Napoleon have been arrested in Paris. The Prince has not yet taken his seat, or even appeared in Paris. The committee on the constitution is nearly at the end of its labors. Two points of importance are known: the magistracy are to be irremovable, and the constitution is to be revised by a special commission

some place better suited for calm deliberation is spoken of. Business of all kinds is miserably depressed in Bavaria. Hanover is sending additional troops to Schleswig-Holstein, and to certain slaugh-The Sicilian troops have entered Calabria, ter. and various parts of the latter country have estabdismissed.

FRANCE.

FROM THE BOSTON TRAVELLER. The accounts from France are of the deepest in-

terest. The partisans of all the aspirants to the French Crown seem to be active in their intrigues. The Prince DE JOINVILLE and Duc D'AUMALE, report says, have passed some days in Paris; also, that the Duke of BORDEAUX has been there, and been received by the Duke MONTMART, and passed day with his nurse. The Prince DE JOINVILLE. however, is said to have refused to encourage an attempt to overthrow the existing Government. The attempts of the police to arrest these dangerous vi-

successful. Paris was said to be quiet at the latest dates, but that there are causes enough at work to produce the republic. Liberty has always been my idol, and I would excitement is very manifest. Pretty full accounts rather die than see it infringed upon. [Loud and continued] of the proceedings of the National Assembly for several days, which will be found below, will give the reader some insight of the state of affairs among the law-makers. The following items will illustrate the state of things among the law-breakers, and the general aspect of affairs:

The Gazette d'Auvergne states that the inhabitants of several communes have determined to oppose the payment of the additional 45 per cent. imposed by he Provisional Government on the assessed taxes, and the tax collectors have been com-The Presse states that repeated attempts to assassinate both

officers and privates of the line continue to be made in Lyons. Seven officers and non-commissioned officers of one battalion have been attacked. The Presse states that, on the aternoon of the 7th instant

M. Grandchamp, one of Clement Thomas's aides-de-camp, was riding along the quay near the Tuileries, when a man covered with a blouse, seeing him at the head of several staff officers, fired at him with a muske and killed his horse. The fined to his bed from the injuries be received. The number of commercial houses in Paris which had sus pended payment at the end of the month of April, amounted

to 1,500, but at present they amount to nearly 6,000.

The unexpected return of Prince Louis Napoleon for Paris, as well as for the department of Yonne, the Sarthe, and the

The excitement caused among the ultra-republicans, by the return of M. Thiers for Paris, has produced a manifestation against him of a serious character. About nine o'clock on the night of the Sth instant a large mob proceeded from the

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY. The PRESIDENT took the chair on the 12th instant. After he reading of the proces verbal, the President said that M.

Whence come these reports? I do not know. But what you all know is, that there exists at this moment parties hostile to the republic. They are composed of a feeble minority and of the least respectable of the country. What, then, could be more probable, what more natural than to see such a party make use of this name? Is that the reason for charging Louis Bonaparte with the responsibility of their acts? You are well aware that, in the insurrection of the 15th of May, honorable aware that, in the insurrection of the 15th of May, honorable aware that, in the insurrection of the 15th of May, honorable aware that, in the insurrection of the 15th of May, honorable aware that, in the insurrection of the 15th of May, honorable aware that, in the insurrection of the 15th of May, honorable aware that, in the insurrection of the 15th of May, honorable aware that, in the insurrection of the 15th of May, honorable aware that, in the insurrection of the 15th of May, honorable aware that, in the insurrection of the 15th of May, honorable aware that, in the insurrection of the constitution of the constitution tell you that you are tainly not. [Murmurs.] Allow me to tell you that you are tainly not. [Murmurs.] Allow me to tell you that you are tainly not. [Murmurs.] Allow me to tell you that you are tainly not. [Murmurs.] Allow me to tell you that you are tainly not. [Murmurs.] Allow me to tell you that you are tainly not. [Murmurs.] Allow me to tell you that you are tainly not. [Murmurs.] Allow me to tell you that you are tainly not. [Murmurs.] Allow me to tell you that you are tainly not. [Murmurs.] Allow me to tell you that you are tainly not. [Murmurs.] Allow me to tell you that you are tainly not. [Murmurs.] Allow me to tell you that you are tainly not. [Murmurs.] Allow me to tell you that you are tainly not. [Murmurs.] Allow me to tell you that you are tainly not. [Murmurs.] Allow me to tell you that you are tainly not. [Murmurs.] Allow me to tell you that you are tainly not. [Murmurs.] Allow me to tell you that you are names have been mixed up with those proceedings, who have only opposed contempt to the manœuvres of the factions. Think you not, then, that the citizen Louis Bonaparte may be equally innocent of what is done in his name? This is a short statement of fact as regards my cousin. So soon as the republic was proclaimed at London, he came to Paris publicly, and announced to the Government his arrival in the capital. At that moment things were unsettled; the Provisional Government informed him, positively I remember, that later it would not oppose his residence in France; but that, at that time, on account of the particular circumstances, they requested him to leave. The citizen Bonaparte did not require this to be reseated, in teachty four hours he returned to London and its particular and the particular arrival property and the content of the particular circumstances, they requested him to leave. The citizen Bonaparte did not require this to be retion has been unexpected; it has surprised every body—Louis Bonaparte himself. A thousand reports were immediately circulated. Since he has been named in several departments there must have been a conspiracy. On this theme a thousand statements have been hung; a thousand absurdities, each more ridiculous than the other, have been set affoat; the Governrope; but she appears scarcely to hold a place in the counsels and thoughts of the politicians of the day, and but rarely furnishes even a paragraph for the public journals.

Italy seems to have had her independence established by the battle of Goito; an event of great importance not only to that country but to all Europe. Northern Italy has for more than eight huncope. Northern Italy has for more than eight huncope. tion was not in order.

The order of the day was then called for.

the deplorable event, and said that three shots had been fired at M. C. Thomas, the commander of the national guard. [Here the cry was heard of "Vive l'Empereur Napoleon!" responded to by cries of "Vive la Republique!" "Vive la Republique! but no proscriptions!" cried M. Larabite. Considerable agitation prevailed in the hall. One of the national guard had received a shot in the stomach, and the blood was seen to flow.] I am obliged, said M. Lamartine, with considerable emotion, to interrupt the speech which I proposed addressing to the Assembly, in order to submit a decree which the procedule immediately to be passed in order to stop the movement

It declares that, considering peace had been troubled and civil war had been commenced, though perhaps involuntarily, by Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and that he had already twice war had been commenced, though perhaps involuntarily, by Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and that he had already twice made attempts for his own personal ambition; considering that the Executive Committee could not take the responsibility of the disturbances caused, or the attempts made now for a similar purpose, declares the bill of 1816 against the Boaaparte family shall remain in force against Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. [Tremendous applause. The whole assembly rose with shouts of "Vive la Republique."]

t present going on. A Member: Let us vote by acclamation. [Cries of "Yes."

[This appears to have been regarded as equivalent to a vot in favor of the decree for the expulsion of the Bonaparte fa mily, though the account is by no means clear. This vote however, it will be seen by the next day's proceedings, was in effect stultified by a vote to allow Louis Bonaparte to take his seat in the Assembly on certain conditions.]

M. LAMARTINE then addressed the Chamber on the enor

mity of the act just attempted outside.

M. Pierre Bonaparte ascended the tribune and said Every one who bears my name will be deeply afflicted at learn Every one who bears my name will be deeply afflicted at learning what has just taken place. Shame on those who have cried while shedding blood "Vive l'Empereur Napoleon"—the Emperor who, to avoid civil war, sacrificed himself in 1815 and his family. For my part I cannot suppose that any suspicions can reach me. [Cries of "no, no."] At the first cry of liberty I hastened from my exile and swore allegiance to the republic; and never can I entertain any other convictions than what I feel at this moment. The time for trials may arrive, and those trials are the touchstone of patriotism. I shall know how to combat against reactionists or anarchists. I shall be found in the first rank of the defenders of the republic. Liberty has always been my idel, and I would

applause.]

M. Napoleon Bonaparte applauded with all his heart th words which had just been uttered by his relative, and which had been so well received by the Assembly; but he appealed to their reason at such a terrible moment. M. Lamartine has, had been so well received by the Assembly; but he appealed to their reason at such a terrible moment. M. Lamatine has, he said, eloquently told you that the harrible crime which he has denounced to us was committed to the cry of a name which has never been accused of fomenting discord, and it is under the feeling of execration against such an odious attempt that he has proposed to you a bill of proscription. [Agitation.] I should be sorry to say any thing to excite you in any way, but I consider it my duty to protest against a decree inspired by a crime to which has above. inspired by a crime to which he whom it is intended to pro

inspired by a crime to which scribe is a stranger.

The Minister of Commerce observed that the decree was prepared beforehand, and M. Napoleon Bonsparte rose and said, "What a moment, then, have you chosen to presential Think on what you demand! It will be enough for any Think on what you demand! It will be enough to any wretches to make use of a name to cover their criminal de signs! The empire! who wishes for it? It is a chimerical notion; it will remain as a great epoch in history, but can never be revived. [Agitation.] I conclude by protesting against the connexion which M. de Larmartine appears to established the connexion wh

On the 13th the subject of M. L. Bonaparte's exclusion from the Assembly was resumed. M. Louis Blanc opposed the measure on the ground that the decree was essentially anti-republican. M. FRESNON contradicted the report that shots li republican. M. Freskon contradicted the report that shots the Covernment. Having already admitted three members of the Bonaparte family into the Assembly, it is difficult to find a decent pretext for the exclusion of a fourth, who, though a pretender against the Government of Louis Philippe, sets.

The republican. M. Freskon contradicted the report that shots the captain of the national guard had been fired on Monday, explaining that the captain of the national guard had been wounded by accident. Several members bore testimony to the patriotism and disinterestedness of fruit, and suspicious-looking stone bottles. Presently came thundering along a magnificent fire entutor, read a letterf rom him, in which M. Louis declared that he had no desire to take a seat in the Assembly, or even to enter France, unless the country wanted him.

on the night of the Sth instant a large mob proceeded from the Boulevard to the place St. George, in which his mansion is situate, crossed the iron palisading by which it is surrounded, and would have forced their way into the house, and committee possibly further outrages, but for the arrival of a body of national guards.

The chief subject of discussion in political circles, and the source of serious alarm to the republican parties, is the diffusion of the spirit of imperialism throughout the country, but more especially in the army. Several regiments have shouted "Vive l'Empereur!" many more have cried "Vive Louis Napoleon was announced from the steps of the Hotel de Ville, the military who were on the place raised their caps on the tops of their bayonets in token of exultation.

M. Fann, after having contended against the rejection of the Prince as an exceedingly impolitic step, was succeeded by M. Bucanz, reporter to the tenth committee, who said that his opinion respecting the admission of Louis Napoleon had been the very reverse to that developed by M. Fanne. Since the 2d June events had changed. Louis Napoleon was no longer a citizen, he was a pretender. The committee thought that the election had introduced into the Assembly a pretender, and proposed to annul his election. The committee judged that he was a pretender. The committee thought that the election had introduced into the Assembly a pretender. The committee thought that the election had introduced into the Assembly a pretender. The committee thought that the election had introduced into the Assembly a pretender. The committee thought that the election had introduced into the Assembly a pretender. The committee thought that the election had introduced into the Assembly a pretender. The committee thought that the election had introduced into the Assembly a pretender. The committee thought that the election had introduced into the Assembly a pretender. The committee into the very revence to that developed by M. Favre. Since the 2d June events had M. FAVRE, after having contended against the reject

After several other members had spoken for and against th neasure, M. LEDRU ROLLIN addressed the Assembly :

M. LEDRU ROLLIN said : This question is too imports Pierre Bonaparte had asked permission to speak.

M. P. BONAPARTE. Citizens, I am much agitated and annoyed to mount this tribune to bring before you a name. I only expected here to be called on to speak on principles. Assembly shall declare its opinion on it." We are now told that the law does not exist. Why, then, has any proposition on the subject been sent to a committee? The law exists by friend; but I declare here that I am wholly a stranger to the previous proceedings of my cousin. I am here a representative acted on or not. We have been a question whether it shall be acted on or not. friend; but I declare here that I am wholly a stranger to the previous proceedings of my cousin. I am here a representative of the people. I should have despised certain reports in the journals; but these reports are become of such a nature that a citizen who possesses honor can no longer keep silence. Whence come these reports? I do not know. But what you whence come these reports? I do not know. But what you that there exists at this moment parties hostile to

Department had made a blunder?

It has also been said that the Executive Committee had al It has also been said that the Executive Committee had allowed it to be supposed that the law against the Bonaparte family was abrogated by permitting other members of it to take their seats in the Assembly; but to that I will reply by saying that our colleagues of that family have never suffered any political condemnation. Besides, was the Chamber ignorant of what had taken place in the last few days? A judicial investigation has just commenced, and it has been discovered that money has been distributed, and the house from ered that money has been distributed, and the house from which that money has come is known; wine has also been distributed; cries of "Vive Napoleon!" have resounded in our ears, and the walls have been covered with seditious placards. Within four days three Napoleonist journals were established, preparing the way for the candidateship of Louis Napoleon as President. If the National Assembly thinks that no measures should be taken in the face of such facts, let it declars its consists. It has present the care of the care its consists. that no measures should be taken in the face of such facts, let it declare its opinion; the Executive Committee does its duty, let the National Assembly do theirs. [Approbation.] Proscription and the sovereignty of the people have been spoken of, and these words had no doubt their effect on us. But we are now statesmen, and reason must take the part of sentiment. [Approbation.] It has been said that Louis Bonaparte is a stranger to what is going on. That has been the expression of every one but himself? Has he come and given his adherence to the republic? I wish that those Republicans who are assembled round the walls of this building, and who allow themselves to be led away by generous sentiments, could hear my voice; for I would say to them, "It is a law of necessity, but which will be only temporary." As for those cessity, but which will be only temporary." As for those who have only placed themselves under this standard to work on the old souvenirs of glory against the republic, there is no

pity for them. [Approbation.]

After much further discussion, and amidst great excitement, propositions for the adjournment of the discussion, &c., the question was put whether M. Louis Napoleon should be admitted to take his seat in the National Assembly, and voted in the affirmative by a large majority. In consequence of this vote, Louis Napoleon is admitted to take his seat, subject, however, to prove that he is a French citizen.

The London Standard of June 16 says that up to that time Prince Louis remained at his residence in London, without any orders having been given for a removal.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA. - About three week

MELANCHOLY CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—About three weeks since the son of E. L. Snow, of New York, aged five years, was bitten by a dog running at large in the street, which was immediately killed. On Wednesday night last, at the commencement of the thunder storm, the child began to exhibit signs of hydrophobia, and expired Thursday evening in a state of terrible suffering. Two other children, belonging to a family residing in the same neighborhood, were on the same day bitten by the same dog. Some twenty or thirty instances have been recorded within the last six months, where persons bitten by dogs believed to be in a rabid state-have expired in dreadful agonies, and yet there are infelligent persons who maintain agonies, and yet there are intelligent persons who maintain that there is no such thing as hydrophobis, and who laugh at all precautions that are taken against being bitten.

[New York Com. Advertiser.

WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1848.

THE ANNIVERSARY. LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE MONU-

MENT TO WASHINGTON.

Seldom, if ever, has the City of WASHINGTON witnessed such a day as that of the Anniversary celebrated on the day before yesterday. For the most part the FOURTH OF JULY is here a day of official ceremony; a day by many persons rather American Eagle, with its dark plumage, piercing endured from a sense of national duty, than sought eye, and snowy head and tail, who seemed to look

rushed into it, not only from the immediate vicinithe nation as it has been on this occasion. The in the early part of the previous day, had cooled and grandeur of the occasion. The ordinary cars tection, proved insufficient to bring the multitudes, and extra trains being added to meet the emergency, these, taken the several places and stations assigned by too, were crowded, and continued to deposite load the Committee of Arrangements : the artillery ceasafter load of visiters, who spread themselves, all ed to thunder, the bells to peal, and the exercises eye and ear, into every quarter, inquiring for the of the day began.

President's House, the Patent Office, and all the other localities of which they had heard and read, the Rev. Mr. McJilton, of Baltimore, Grand Chapbut which they had now, for the first time, an opportunity to behold.

The bells began their carillon soon after it was light, sunrise salutes from the arsenal and navy vard, the discharge of guns and pistols in the streets, the popping of crackers and Liliputian artillery in the yards and vacant lots, to say nething of drums and trumpets, and the thrilling notes of the bugle, put all idea of sleep out of the heaviest

Very soon we had long trains of Temperance Societies and Red men streaming along, with their many-colored banners and their strange emblems, hastening to their several rendezvouses. Here a Sunday school, all in their best, with shining morning faces radiant with joy and excitement, trooped along after their scarcely less delighted instructors and guardians. Yonder was drawn a hogshead on wheels, its whitewashed sides glaring in the sun, with "Fountain of health" painted or it in a scroll: while, round the corner, more wicked-looking barrels, shaded by extempore groves, were slowly wending their way in carts, with color gine, all glittering and glancing with brass and varnish, bearing above a huge towering eagle, and drawn by long lines of Firemen in brilliant uniform, bearing trumpets and "spanners," and preceded by torch-bearer boys to enlighten them where to tread.

All these were but notes of preparation, for it was yet early. To describe the moving scene on the sidewalks (the more interesting and attractive part of the amusing scene) would be impossible. A more mixed and motley multitude we have rarely seen, yet all well-dressed and well-behaved. What his stand, and, taking his position on the stone, in Paris, or in almost any European city, would preceded to consecrate it by the usual masonic have been grouped together as "canaille." was here a mass of happy, respectable population, all bearing the indications of comfort in their appearance and of lively intelligence in their look and carriage. It were long to tell of the many bright-ribboned counthe wind. It were harder to describe the thousand youthful, yes, and infantine faces, so full of raised earnestness—the round eye, the open mouth, the dumpling hands clinging to Mother's dress, or thrown about Father's neck and supporting arms. This was, to a lover of men, the feast of the day how much richer, how much sweeter, how much purer in its joy, than the many feasts, public and private, pleasant and proper as these were, that graced the close of the day. Every thing seemed alive, and the large admixture of strangers greatly

enhanced the interest of the scene.

The Military mustering-ground, which was well se lected in one of the openest and most elevated spots in the city, being the junction of two broad avenues. and immediately in front of the City Hall, presented an imposing spectacle. The military assem-blage (commanded in chief, for the day, by Major General QUITMAN, of the United States army, and General CADWALADER and Colonel MAY, commanding specially the infantry and cavalry troops respectively) was unusually large, and the appearance and discipline of the troops, both regulars, marines, and uniform companies, was highly creditable. Distinguished officers on their mettled chargers were curvetting about in front of the long lines of men, whose different-colored plumes and rich and various uniforms gave variety to what, in a regular army, would have too much of stiff uniformity. Good bands vied with each other in playing military airs. while their notes were often re-echoed by the blithe tones of the piano, resounding from the open windows of neighboring dwellings, Windows! the very word calls up the vivid picture of those groups who crowded them, to the third and fourth story; leaning out, talking to one another, and pointing to some striking figure on horseback, or gracefully bowing to acquaintance in the crowd. "Which is Colonel Max?" "That very large man, with the great beard, who sits his horse so well, and makes him cut so many capers." "Is that he? What a fine-looking man!" "Is General Scott here?"
"No; he's sick, and can't be out." "Ha! what a pity! I wanted so to see him. I wish General Taylor was here." "Wait a little, miss, and we shall have him here."

This was a stirring scene. And when at length the gun fired from the right gave the signal to murch, the spectacle was beautiful to behold. The military colors waving over plumes and bayonets, and slowly advancing to the measured sound of the music; and then the long, long succession of civic flags, of all shapes and colors, the gorgeous dresses of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Orders, and the impos-ing effect of the cavalry, filled the eye and swelled the heart with proud and joyous feeling.

The finest portion of the show, however, was yet in reserve. It was on the mall, which presented mail is undulating, and the whole of it covered with green sod, now fresh from the recent rains. The heights were occupied by groups of carriages of every description, by booths with refreshments, and by the various erections constructed for the display of fireworks. As the space was ample, the crowds

directions. From space to space arms were stacked and guarded, while all along the grassy slopes ladies and gentlemen, citizens and soldiers, on foot, ck; singly and in little squads, strayed about in the cool breeze and bright sun, seeming to enjoy their existence. Further down was the seat of action. Here, in a hollow spread with boards, and surrounded with seats, a crowd began to gather to witness the ceremonies of laying the Corner-Stone, and to listen to the addresses with which it was to be accompanied. Around two sides of this space were high and solidly-constructed ranges of seats, hired out to spectators, covered with awnings, and affording a favorable position for seeing and hearing. A temporary arch was erected, covered with color-

ed cotton, and suitably embellished. But its most

interesting and attractive ornament was a living

from the hope of enjoyment. It is very frequently with anxious gaze on the unwonted spectacle bea hot and dusty day, and, being a holyday in the low. This, we understand, is the same eagle which, public offices, it is the signal for putting in requisierected to Lafavette; and, to complete its honors tion all sorts of conveyance by which weary citizens may fly from the tooming of cannon and the rattle of drums to the quet shades of the country.

Museum in Paris. He is now forty years old, but But not so on this return of our National Anni- is sufficiently vigorous to warrant the versary: few left the city, while great multitudes rushed into it, not only from the immediate viciniwas a gallery, or shaded rostrum, for the Committee ty and the adjacent cities, but from opposite and distant parts of the Union. Since the Inauguration other a smaller one, and more ornamented, for the and the Funeral of Harrison our streets and public Masonic Officer who was to preside in the cere, avenues have never been so thronged with people, and never was the day signalized in this capital of the vast sloping amphitheatre of seats presented an unbroken sheet of human countenances. the nation as it has been on this occasion. The weather was most propitious; a heavy rain, falling Mrs. Madison and Mrs. Hamilton to whom the in the early part of the previous day, had cooled orator in his address most touchingly and eloquently the earth and the air, and, giving place to a clear and alluded. While over the whole the banner of the brilliant sky, seemed gladly to lend its aid to the joy and grandeur of the occasion. The ordinary cars

At length the whole procession had arrived and

Prayer was offered to the Throne of Grace by lain of the Masons.

The Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Speaker of the House of Representatives, the appointed Orator of the day, then rose and delivered an oration, which, for eminent propriety and appropriateness to the occasion, for classic purity of diction, unaffected ease and grace in the delivery, manly, heartfelt, thrilling eloquence and patriotic fire, has perhaps never been surpassed. The course of the breeze was favorable in wafting the rich and sonorous tones of his voice toward the audience before him, and they responded to it, pulse to pulse, by off-repeated bursts of applause. Of the speech there is, so far as we know, but one opinion. Mr. WIN-THROP was fully up to the occasion, and has erected for himself, if he had none other, an imperishable monument of renown. As WEBSTER's great speech is associated with the thought of the Monument at Bunker Hill, so will that of WINTHROP be coupled with the recollections of Washington's Monument at the Seat of Government. When shall we have occasion for a third, and where shall the man be found? It is an enviable lot; and though our country abounds with good speakers, (for the faculty seems inborn in our people,) yet it can rarely happen that such an occasion shall be presented for the display of eloquence in its noblest form. Mr. WINTHROP's success is heightened by the exceeding difficulty of the subject; its own intrinsic greatness having made it familiar to every mind. Yet throughout this speech, from the beginning to the end, attention never for an instant paused, or lost its

reward. He was followed by Mr. B. B. FRENCH, Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity, who made an address appropriate to his position and his Order; at the conclusion of which Mr. F. descended from

ceremony. The ceremonial being thus far completed, and wanting only the benediction, Mr. FRENCH inquired whether the Rev. Mr. Gurley, Chaplain to the House of Representatives, (whose name had been try bonnets which bustled and swaved about in the set down by the Committee of Arrangements.) was crowd, like poppy-heads in a garden bed shaken by present, or any other ordained minister not belonging to the Masonic fraternity; but none respond-ing, he turned to the reverend Chaplain who, pro-nouncing the apostolic benediction, dismissed the

> The troops formed again and took up the line of march; the various societies followed, and all made their way, with banners flying and music sounding, till the head of the line halted on Pennsylvania avenue, where the military were reviewed by the

assembly.

PRESIDENT of the United States.

And here we cannot repress the tribute so emiently due to the Committee of Arrangements and the Chief Marshal and his efficient aids, for the very judicious manner in which the whole proceeding was arranged and conducted. Nothing seemed to have been forgotten; every thing was in its place; and the entire celebration went off with an order, a quietness, and decorum in the highest deree creditable to all concerned. There was no drunkenness, no rowdyism, no squabbling nor fighting; but the vast multitude dissolved and dispersed with a calm and satisfied cheerfulness which had

nothing to remember with regret. This deep and general interest in laving a stone o Washington is, we confess, a cheering sign of the times. The appreciation of their greatest and best man, associated and bound up as his name must ever be, with great, patriotic, and virtuous thoughts, seems to show that, in these already dubious days of the republic, there remains that in the posoms of all Americans which a high-aiming, lofty-spirited, enlightened, and far-seeing administration of our affairs would again raise into national strength and unity, and kindle into pure, disinterested, self-devoting patriotism: in a word, might re-vive in their remembrance that they have a Country as well as a Party to love, to labor, and to pray for,

as did their own WASHINGTON. We annex the details of the Procession, as furnished by our City Reporter :

The Procession, as it moved along Pennsylvania avenue. was certainly one of the grandest and most imposing spectacles that was ever witnessed in the metropolis of the nation. Of the military portion, which consisted of eighteen handsome and well-trained volunteer companies, and a body of one hun-dred and eighty marines, it is impossible to speak too highly. The whole line was beautiful and soldierlike, so as to elicit.

The Fire Companies of our own city and Baltimore formed very considerable portion of the procession, adding much, by their splendid and brilliant apparatus, their handsome costume, and regular movements, to the beauty of the pageant.

The same may be said of the Free Masons and Odd Fellows. the Temperance Societies and Benevolent Associations, all of whom, appearing in full regulia and with the numerous banners, emblems, badges, and decorations of their respective orders and bodies, presented to the eye of the gazing and adone of the most beautiful subjects for the pencil miring multitude a spectacle of imposing grandeur worthy of which painter could desire. The surface of the the great occasion and in keeping with the great event which mall is undulating, and the whole of it covered with had brought thousands from different parts of the Union to

that had been confined in the streets here burst than four thousand persons in line. The following was the abroad, and spread and scattered themselves in all Order of Procession: